The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Gen. Canby's Election Order.

HEADQ'RS 2ND MIL DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officer appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution," or Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election hereinbefore ordered; and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary Act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the County in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the County to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the County in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the County and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the County in which he desires to vote.—In doubtful cases, the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each County at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each County are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his County is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Board of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commander of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant-Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Institution.
8. Attorney-General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State:
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hartford, Bertie.

Second District.—Tyrell, Hyde, Wahington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Green, Lenoir Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District.—Brunswick, New-Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District.—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District.—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District.—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District.—Alleghany, Ashe, Wautauga, Mitchell, Yancy, Madison Buncombe.

Twelfth District.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District.—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District.—Martin, Washington, and Tyrrell shall elect one Senator.

Third District.—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District.—Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District.—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District.—Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Seventh Disrtict.—Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

Eighth District.—Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District.—Nash and Wilson shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District.—Craven and Carteret shall elect two Senators.

Eleventh District.—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District.—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District.—Brunswick and New-Hanover shall elect two Senators.

Fourteenth District.—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Fifteenth District.—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District.—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two Senators.

Seventeenth District.—Johnston shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District.—Green and Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Nineteenth District.—Franklin and Wake shall elect two Senators.

Twentieth District.—Warren shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District.—Granville and Person shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District.—Orange shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District.—Chatham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fourth District.—Caswell shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fifth District.—Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District.—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-seventh District.—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District.—Moore and Richmond shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District.—Anson and Union shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District.—Mecklenburg shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District.—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District.—Davie and Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-third District.—Davidson shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fourth District.—Forsyth and Stokes shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fifth District.—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District.—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District.—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District.—Cleaveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-ninth District.—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one Senator.

Fortieth District.—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

Forty-First District.—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Forty-second District.—Madison, Mitchel, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one Senator.

Forty-third District.—Clay Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one Senator.

The County of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvan... Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The County officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson. Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston, and Chatham; the Fifth District of the counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of

BVT. MAJ. GEN. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

THE DOWER OF DIAMONDS.

"I have decided," said Mr. Walter Anketelle, "to endow you, darling, with ten thousand dollars." Mr. Anketelle was a prosperous manufacturer of woolen cloths. He was thirty-three years of age, had accumulated the foundation of a large fortune, but had lost his heart to Miss Agnes Worthsly, and wooed that handsome and estimable young lady into consenting to become his wife. He sat by her side in the room where he had passed many evenings, and as his wedding day was but a week distant, he made known to Agnes his decision concerning the ten thousand dollars.

"Is it not usual, Walter," rejoined Agnes, "for ladies to come with a dower to their husbands?"

"Well, yes, Agnes," said Mr. Anketelle, gravely, "it is; and you are richly endowed. There is your golden hair, your ruby lips, your teeth are pearls, and your beauty and your goodness generally, and I shall also endow you with ten thousand dollars in your own right. And I want you to decide in what the sum is to be invested. What do you think of a first-class mortgage?"

"No, I don't like that," murmured Agnes.

"Railroad bonds?"

"No; they are hateful."

"I think not; but you are to choose; would you prefer the new government securities?"

"What, five-twenties, and those things that Jay Cook writes about? No; I don't understand them."

"Loans of the city or State?"

"No."

"Then, darling, what do you want your money invested in?"

Miss Worthsly moved her pretty head from the shoulder to the breast of Mr. Anketelle, and murmured decisively *Diamonds!*

Mr. Anketelle knitted his brow slightly, but pressed the head leaning against his breast a little closer, before he said:

"They will pay you no interest, love."

"But they are so nice to have, and they are emblematic of wealth," argued the fair Agnes.

"Diamonds are unproductive, darling, unproductive."

"They never lose their value; age does them no harm, and they are always worth money."

"Then diamonds be it," assented Mr. Anketelle.

Four days after the above conversation, Mr. Anketelle and Miss Worthsly made glad the heart of Bailey & Co. Agnes selected cardrops, brooches, a necklace, a ring, and Mr. Anketelle handed the urbane cashier a check for ten thousand dollars.

Three days after the diamond purchase, Miss Worthsly became Mrs. Anketelle, and it is to be regretted that when she returned from her wedding tour, and was at home to her friends, the unmarried ladies of her circle, and the married ones, too, for that matter, cast longing eyes at her magnificent diamonds. "The idea," chirped Miss Matilda Sharp to Miss Selinda Smart, "of that Anketelle covering Angy Worthsly with diamonds from head to foot! it's ridiculous; it ought to ruin the man." "Well," said Mrs. Jalons to Mrs. Petro, "Agnes has got a husband who loves her, for he presented her with every one of those diamonds."

Walter Anketelle had been three years a married man, and during his short married life he had striven hard to become richer. For a long time his struggles for wealth were amply rewarded; he increased the facilities of his mills, he manufactured largely, he did considerable outside speculating, and when there came a sudden tightness in the money market, when merchants failed, speculative bubbles burst, looms and spindles ceased their three years whim and rattle, Edward Anketelle was said to be in a "tight place." True, he had paid most of his debts, his mill remained to him, but the bank presidents eyed him askance, and assured each other, "that Anketelle was in a very tight place, indeed." The bill brokers confirmed the confidential dictum of the bank presidents. And the stock brokers gave it as their honest opinion that "Anky was about cleaned out."

The bank presidents and the bill brokers, and the honest opinion stock brokers, had grounds for decision in the case of Ankatelle vs. Mammon. He stood on the brink of bankruptcy, and when his affairs seemed to approach the inevitable crisis, he drew the golden head of his wife to his breast and told her the worst.

"Only ten thousand! Good heavens, Agnes" it might as well be ten millions. Do you think I would tell you I am on the verge of ruin, if there was any hope?—You confound the present with the past. Ten thousand dollars was a trifle to me twelve months ago, now it would be an independent fortune. I have been hoping against hope, and it is now my duty to tell you the worst; another day and this house will be no longer ours. I am sorry for you darling, but if I retain health and strength I will win back all I am about to lose."

Agnes kissed her husband a great many times, shed a very few tears; and on the morning following his terrible announcement she moved about the rooms humming low tunes. Anketelle felt his burthen of troubles grow light under the sun of his wife's cheerfulness and left his home to meet his fate with a hopeful resignation.

On his way to the counting house he visited a number of his business friends still hoping to be enabled to evade impending ruin by borrowing a few thousands. There was money due him, money that would be paid in thirty days; but the notes of his creditors were not deemed first-class by the distrustful temper of the merchant. He could not negotiate, could not borrow; was he not in a tight place—was he not cleaned out? Three long and weary hours he spent in vain endeavoring to procure money; every hand and heart was closed against him. Not every heart; his wife's—he thought of her cheerful devotion and sighed sadly.

"She loves me truly, and I have reduced her to beggary," he mused as he entered his counting room—to leave it as he thought, a bankrupt. He approached his desk slowly; a pile of letters lay upon it; he seperated them to glance at the subscriptions and the post marks. He started—a note without a post-mark addressed to him in the well-konown hand writing of his wife, arrested his attention. What could it mean? He opened it eagerly; a bank check fluttered out; with staring eyes he read, "Pay to Edward Anketelle or order ten thousand dollars;" signed "Agnes Anketelle."

There was also a very short explanatory note; it read: "Dear husband—Please accept for present use, my marriage gift of diamonds. Agnes." The principal man of business pressed his wife's note to his lips, leaned his head on his desk for a few moments, and then he walked to the bank with the unexpected check—it was cashed. And Anketelle was a saved man.

As soon as his business was finished he hastened home, and met his wife in a manner worthy the most arduous and impetuous of lovers. "You have saved me darling—you have saved me; you are the best, the dearest the noblest of wives, and in six months I will be enable to give you back your dower of ten thousand dollars."

"Thanks, my generous husband, and I will invest it in a first-class mortgage," said the beloved and loving wife.

"No I don't like that," said Anketelle.

"Railroad bonds," quothed Agnes.

"No they are hateful," persisted the husband.

"The new government securities, then," urged the wife.

"No,"

"Then, husband, dear, what shall I invest my dower in?"

"Diamonds," answered Anketelle decidedly.

"They will pay us no interest love," rejoined Mrs. Anketelle.

"No, but they are so nice to have; they are not only emblematic of wealth but are so nice to have; but are like unto the love of a true wife; age impairs neither their value, they are always worth money; but a wife like you, Aggy, is even worth more than dimonds; you are, indeed, a pearl of great price."

Having delivered this sentiment, Mr. Anketelle once more enacted the role of the violent and impetuous lover. And on last Christmas the anxious manufacturer replaced the dower.

JOHN HUSS.

John Huss had been studying a great many years at a university (you know a university is a school for young men,) and he had been working very hard indeed, most likely learning Latin and logic, and a great many other things that perhaps you would scarcely understand if I would tell you about them. He had thought about being a priest, and learning these things first was necessary before he could be made one; and although he did not become a priest, yet all this learning was of great use to him afterwards. After he had been at this university a long time, he found that though he had learned so much, there was something which he had to learn that was more important than all; for he found a Bible and read there that Jesus Christ was the only Savior, and that believing in him was the only way of salvation. And this was very different from some things he had been taught; but if he had not learned Latin he would not have been able to read the Bible, for at that time it had been translated in the Latin tongue, but not into Bohemian, the language of Huss's country."

"Then what did he do, mamma?"

"He then began to preach about Jesus Christ, but very few people would listen to him. They said he was a bad man, and they would not let him preach in any of the churches, so he used to preach in the streets and sometimes in the fields, and at last the priests would not let him do that any longer, and they turned him out of the university, calling him evil names; and he was obliged to go back to the village where he lived when he was a little boy."

"But why did not any of the people want to go there with him?" asked Charlie; "did not any of those who had heard him preach want to hear more about him?"

"Yes, Charlie, some of them did go with him, and among them was a good man named Jerome, about whom I dare say you will hear more some day. When it was known that John Huss was still preaching, the people were resolved to kill him, and they tried to get an opportunity of doing so. At last they succeeded, for one day when he was going to Germany, he was seized and put in prison in the city of Constance. He was kept in a dark dungeon and chained so that he could not move, and at night he had a large iron ring fastened round his arm to the wall so that he had no chance of getting away.—There he remained for some time."

"But how cruel, mamma! And did he die in the dungeon, or did he promise the people that he would not preach any more if they would let him come out."

"No, my dear," said Mrs. Leslie, "he would make no promise of that kind; for although he was put in prison for doing what was thought by the poor, ignorant people to be very wrong and wicked, God was not angry with him as the people were. But being put in prison, Charlie, was not all he had to bear."

"Was it not, mamma? What else did they do?"

"He was summoned to appear before the emperor of Germany, who sat in great state, with his nobles and cardinals and bishops. John Huss was placed before them, and a band of soldiers stood around him. After his enemies had accused him sentence was passed that he should be publicly burned, when lifting his hands he said, 'O, Lord God, I beseech thee, for thy mercy's sake, to pardon all my enemies; for thou knowest that I have been falsely accused, and unjustly condemned.' The soldiers and others then cried out against him; when he meekly replied, 'I place all my confidence in God my Saviour.' Cruel men then took him to a spot where they made a large pile of faggots, put him on them and burned him to death."

"Huss cared less about losing his life in this way than he did of losing the truths that he had learned from the Bible. He felt he would rather give up his own life, dear as that must have been to him, than give up Jesus Christ. He knew from the Bible that he could only have his sins forgiven through him, and he wanted every one else to know it too."

"He must have been a very good man," said Charlie; "I should like to hear all about him; tell me some more, mamma, will you?"

"I think you can read the rest for yourself, Charlie; I am glad to find you do like hearing about these men who lived so many years ago: I thought you would when you knew more about them. You see, Charlie, it is for the want of learning and knowing more that makes your lessons seem useless and dry to you; the more you know, the more interesting they will seem to you."

A Great Cigar Manufactory.

A desire to gratify our curiosity induced us, a day or two ago, to visit the extensive cigar manufactory of Mr. George Alces, on Rampart street. We were surprised, after entering a modest dwelling, to find a spacious court-yard surrounded by ranges of cellars and apartments. In every one of these are busy workmen engaged in the different processes by which the crude leaf is transformed into the fragrant roll so delightful to the olfactories of the smoker. The leaves are first stripped off their stems and coarser fibers, and five men are constantly employed in the work. The leaves are then moistened, packed together under heavy weights and kept so from twenty to ninety days according to their texture. This is called the process of fermentation. They are then pressed into cases, where they remain until dry, when a skillful "selector" sits in judgment upon their various shades and qualities.

The leaves, which are now as soft and pliable as silk, are counted and distributed among 25 cigar makers. These are most expert workmen, some of them Spaniards, some Cubans, and others Creoles of Louisiana who have served their apprenticeship in Havana. They work with admirable dexterity and quickness, each one making his average of 100 a day, and beautiful cigars they are. The cigars are then carefully inspected and classed according to finish, as *Flor, Primera, Secondo*, and *Tercera*, by two experts. They are then tied loosely in bundles and stowed away in large armoirs, one of which is made of Cuban cedar, the aromatic odor of which gives to the American leaf the coveted "genuine Havana" flavor. After remaining three or four weeks in the armoirs, the cigars are again examined classified more nicely, and put into boxes, ready for sale. These boxes are made of the Cuban cedar by a skillful carpenter who receives heavy wages and has no other employment; they are perfect *fac similes* of the genuine boxes made in Havana. The brands and ornamental papers which line the inside of the boxes are also made in the establishment, and are excellent specimens of the originals, great labor and some expense being necessary to make them.

Mr. Alces himself is a Cuban by birth, and a young man of more than ordinary enterprise and intelligence. He has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its ramifications. The far greater portion of his cigars are made of genuine choice Havana tobacco, and their make, their quality, and the judgment with which they are seasoned, rendered them in every respect fully equal to any that we have ever smoked.

Now, to the relative cost of Havana cigars and those precisely similar, made in New Orleans: It requires about 25 pounds of Havana tobacco to make 1,000 cigars entirely of that material. The duty on that quantity in the leaf is about $12.50 in gold. The duty on a 1000 Havana

cigars, worth in Havana about $40 per thousand, together with the freight, insurance, etc., making the entire cost, on withdrawal from the Custom House, $115 in gold. This sample calculation shows at once how easily an honest and enterprising man, fully up to his business, can come here from Havana, import his materials and manufacture an article fully equal to the one which is renowned throughout the world. And we can tell our readers, even the nicest and most experienced smokers, that nine-tenths of the cigars which they pay a high price for at the retail dealers,' and enjoy as faultless Havanas, really come from 185 Rampart Street in this city, where they can be bought by the hundred or thousand at less rates by one-half. Any shape of cigar, of any species, whether of Havana, of Havana fillers with Florida or Connecticut wrappers, or any other quality in use, can be made to order in the course of a day or two.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce A. H. JOYCE, Esq., of Stokes County, as the Republican Candidate for the office of Solicitor in the 8th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized and requested to announce THOS. J. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Solicitor for the 8th Judicial District.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, ARRIL 10, 1868.

THE ELECTION.—The election will take place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April next.

The Railroad.

As per statement elsewhere, it will be seen that "*subscription,*" has been carried by the largest majority that any *man* or *measure* ever received in this county.

This is as it should be, and we are glad to chronicle so satisfactory a result, more particularly as it reflects credit upon the intelligence of the voters as well as upon those gentlemen who canvassed the county with energy and zeal, explaining away all the objections which could reasonably present themselves. The people of Forsyth have for years past paid tribute towards the enrichment of one section of our State without being directly interested, save by State pride and a disposition to favor internal improvement, and we are pleased to see that they still exhibit the same discerning liberality in the large majority given in favor of our Railroad scheme. We heartily congratulate them upon the result.

There was some opposition, of course, as it would hardly have been a meritorious project without it; yet we hope to see even that small element of opposition dwindle away as the road progresses.

Railroad Election.

The election on Saturday last, was quite a "rejuvinator," reminding us of the "good old days of yore." The well-known "Salem Brass Band" passed through our principal streets, in their "car" drawn by eight richly caparisoned horses, attracting a large crowd, who followed to the Speakers' stand near the Winston Male Academy, where the election was held. Gen. J. M. Leach addressed the large concourse of people there assembled, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, in his usual "telling style," frequently eliciting rounds of applause.

About 2 o'clock a substantial dinner was served up, and the tables were cleared in an incredibly short time, many of the people failing to get their share on account of the great rush at the tables. This was unavoidable, much to the regret of the managers, who did all they could to prevent it. Otherwise the day passed off pleasantly, and everybody seemed full of enjoyment.

In the evening several paper balloons were sent up, under the direction of Mr. Jas. Fisher. They made a handsome appearance as they floated gracefully away. Gen. Leach and others addressed a large assembly at the Court-house at night, winding up the day with music and cheers as the returns came in from the various election precincts in the county.

The big gun was also again brought into requisition, heralding the good news.

Vote of Forsyth County on the Subscription to Railroad.

	Subscription.	No Subscription.
Sides',	8	33
Bethania,	32	31
Lewisville,	92	11
Staffords',	13	8
Waughtown,	6	20
Kernersville,	138	74
Crim's ⋈ Roads,	14	38
Matthews',	3	27
Sedge Garden,	11	8
Winston,	776	139
	1,093	389

THE WILMINGTON POST.—We are pleased to see the Wilmington *Post* again on our table, the publication of which had been suspended since the late disastrous fire, which destroyed the office.

☞ See interesting articles on the debt of North Carolina, and Taxation.

Superior Court Week.

Spring Term of Forsyth Superior Court in session this week, his Honor, Judge CILLY, on the bench. We learn the Judge presides with dignity and great ability, giving general satisfaction to all interested. We notice high compliments paid the Judge every where on the circuit, so far.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to previous notice, a Republican meeting was held in the court-house, (which was crowded to its utmost capacity)—to nominate candidates for County offices. A. Nicholson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John P. Nissen and Wm. McMillan, Esqs., appointed Secretaries.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the nomination of I. G. Lash for Congress, D. H. Starbuck for Judge, and A. H. Joyce, Esqrs., for Solicitor.

Proceedings of the meeting will be published in full next week.

The following nominations for County officers were made:

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

P. A. Wilson,	for Senate,
J. P. Vest,	for Commons.

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

M. Masten,	Sheriff,
Jno. Blackburn,	Sup. Court Clerk,
N. S. Cook,	Register,
R. F. Linville,	Treasurer,
Augustus Fogle,	Coroner,
Hamilton Morris,	County Surveyor,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Aquilla Pitts, G. H. Reneger, G. W. Fulp, W. B. Doub and W. A. Harper.

All excellent nominations, and will receive the support of all good republicans.

D. F. Caldwell, Esq., Conservative Candidate for Congress in this District, addressed the people on Tuesday, and James T. Morehead, Esq., addressed the Conservatives on Wednesday.

A. H. Joyce, Esq., Republican candidate for Solicitor for this District, addressed his friends on Wednesday, with good effect.

TAXES.—The *Conservatives* are trying to prejudice the people against the new Constitution, by the cry of *taxation!* They forget to tell the people that, if this Constitution is defeated, another Convention will be called, at an additional cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas has ratified the new Constitution, and elected the Republican ticket.

The Salem Hotel, sold on Saturday last, was purchased by Mr. Adam Butner, who will open it to the traveling public shortly. Mr. Butner is a well known and a popular landlord.

The Passion Week.

PALM SUNDAY.—In the Moravian Church the solemn rites of Baptism and Confirmation were administered by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson to sixteen persons.—Two were baptized, and fourteen were confirmed in their baptismal covenant, in the presence of a large congregation. The services were appropriately solemn and impressive.

On SUNDAY evening the usual services observed by the Moravian Church, were opened with an explanatory address by Bishop Bahnson, after which the regular "readings" relative to the sufferings and passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, were commenced. These readings are continued every evening until Maundy Thursday, when they take place in the afternoon, the Lord's Supper being administered at night.

On GOOD FRIDAY, (to-day) service in the morning, afternoon and night, all of a peculiarly touching and solemn nature.

On Saturday before Easter, or "Easter Eve," the services in the afternoon are private,—intended only for the members and such friends as may have received a "ticket of invitation."

EASTER SUNDAY.—Early in the morning at about 5½ o'clock, the Congregation assembles in front of the church, and after the announcement by the Bishop, that "the Lord is risen, he is risen indeed!" the procession is formed headed by a band of music, and proceeds to the cemetery, to pray the Easter Morning Litany. This custom is peculiar to the Moravians, and is one of the most beautiful and impressive of their customs.

The modest little mounds, indicative of the resting places of the sainted dead, are at this season decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Services in the Church in the morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon and at night.

Easter Monday is observed as a *general holiday* by all classes.

EDITORS AND CANDIDATES.—W. W. Holden and D. F. Caldwell, Esqrs., were in town Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Caldwell gave us a friendly call.

The following dates indicate when the United States Senatorial terms will expire in the now unreconstructed States: Alabama, 1871, 1873; Arkansas, 1871, 1873; Georgia, 1871, 1873; Louisiana, 1871, 1873; Mississippi, 1869, 1871; North Carolina; 1871, 1873; South Carolina, 1871, 1873; Texas, 1869, 1871; Virginia, 1869, 1871; Florida, 1869, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Quarterly Report of National Bank, Salem.

JobWorth—U. S. Tax Collector appointments.

Patterson & Co.,—New Goods.

We clip the following from the New York *Journal of Commerce.* The author states that he is "thoroughly conversant with the whole subject of North Carolina State finances." The statement, made by him are facts, and we challenge contradiction. The ability and disposition of North Carolina to pay the interest on her public debt has been shown by the unanimous vote of her Convention, and will form a part of her Constitution, the financial provisions of which are given below:

The Debt of North Carolina.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

The writer has noticed with not a little surprise several recent articles in the public press reflecting unjustly, as he conceives, upon the credit of the State of North Carolina.

Prominent among these is a communication published in the *Journal of Commerce* a few days since, and signed "Constant Reader," in which the impression is given that the debt of the State amounts to the large sum of $27,300,000. Another article of a similar character is published in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and telegraphed to the Associated Press, which makes the debt of the State to be $19,466,500, but figures out the amount to be raised by taxation the coming year to be $2,600,000.

Now the writer of the present article wishes to premise that he has no interest whatever in North Carolina bonds or North Carolina credit, and personally it is a matter of indifference whether [illegible] curities and credit rise or fall. He is, however, thoroughly conversant with the whole subject of North Carolina State finances, and he deems it but due to the public to correct some of the erroneous impressions which these articles are calculated to produce.

Now what is the public debt of the State of North Carolina? The public Treasurer on 29th of January states the debt, including outstanding and unpaid interest, to be $15,238,070.

This statement we accept as final as to the amount of the actual debt.

But there are also what the Treasurer calls *contingent liabilities.* And it is by adding these to the actual debt that conflicting statements as to the amount of the debt have arisen.

The sum total of these *contingent liabilities* is between 4 and 5 millions. The extreme limit authorized is $4,882,000 which cannot be exceeded, and will in all reasonable probability be greatly reduced.

These contingent liabilities embrace conditional grants to railroad companies under former acts of legislation and under the ordinances of the recent convention. They amount to just this: When the conditions upon which these liabilities are to be assumed have been complied with—that is when certain roads are constructed up to a certain stage and have executed a first mortgage to the State, then they will be entitled to call for a certain amount of State bonds. This may never be done (for some roads have had this privilege for years) or it may be done 1 or 5 or 10 years hence. It certainly cannot be done to any considerable extent, as every one conversant with the subject knows, until North Carolina bonds are greatly enhanced in value. And until these conditions are complied with the State of North Carolina incurs no increase of indebtedness.

Again, in these contingent liabilities are reckoned the State's indorsement of $1,000,000 (not 1,500,000 as stated) of the W. C. & R. R. R. Co. It is unnecessary to state to any one familiar with the conditions of that indorsement and the condition of that road, that there is not a remote probability of the State ever being called upon to pay a dollar by virtue of said indorsement.

The statement that only $750,000 issued to the Western N. C. R. is included in the public Treasurer's statement and the additional item of $6,000,000 by which the debt is rolled up to more than $27,000,000, are purely imaginative.

The Sentinel by grouping debt and contingent liabilities together, makes the debt amount to $19,466,500. It then states that the interest due on this July 1, 1869, will be $851,000. The simplest arithmetic shows that even, if the debt were (as it is not) a round $20,000,000, and a whole 6 months interest were due July 1, 1869, upon the whole amount the sum required would be $600,000, and not $851,000.

Now the two important questions pertaining to the state credit are these: First—Has North Carolina the ability to pay the interest upon her state debt; and second—Has she disposition?

We maintain that upon neither of these points can there be any reasonable doubt.

The public Treasurer goes into a careful estimate of this whose subject, and after deducting from the 1860 census valuation of the state, $200,000,000 for loss of slaves, and deduction on the most liberal scale for other losses and depreciations, he considers, at a low estimate, the present value of the property of the state to be $250,000,000. This is in fact only half the census valuation of 1860. Now a 4 mill tax upon this will pay the interest on $15,000,000, and leave $100,000 over. A 5 mill tax will more than pay the interest on $20,000,000. No one need be told that this is not an onerous tax. The New York state tax for the present year, is about eight (7 4 5) mills.

So much for the ability. As to the disposition, no better evidence can be furnished than the action of the late Convention. Indeed, is was after a complete canvass of the whole subject that they incorporated into the Constitution, by a vote almost unanimous, those financial provisions which are so justly entitled to command the confidence of the public.

These provisions, be it remembered, are not mere legislative enactments, subject to be changed or ignored by succeeding legislatures, as one party or another may come into power, but they are incorporated into the organic law, by which all subsequent legislative bodies, however composed, must be governed.

These constitutional provisions are as follows:

1st—That the debt shall be inviolate, and never be questioned.

2d—that the General Assembly shall provide by adequate taxation for the prompt and regular payment of the interest.

2d—That after 1880, a specific annual tax shall be levied to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the debt.

4th—That the General Assembly shall not have the power to loan the credit of the State for any new work without a direct vote of the people.

5th—That until the bonds of the State shall be at par no new debt shall be created, unless the bill creating the same shall levy a special tax to pay the interest annually.

6th—By ordinance, that the payment of interest shall begin January 1, 1869.

These are the simple facts in reference to North Carolina finances. We have no advice to give, either to holders or purchasers or sellers of North Carolina securities. We venture this opinion, however, that while Tennessee bonds without back interest sell for 66—the State debt being between $33,000,000 and $35,000,000—and while Missouri bonds without back interest sell at 86, the State debt being $23,000,000, the time is rapidly drawing to a close when North Carolina bonds with 13½ per cent. back interest can be bought for 60 or 70 cents, or even a much higher figure.

CANDOR.

From the Standard.

Taxation.

We see taxation as the leading heading to many of the articles in the Conservative papers. *If* the people *ratify* the Constitution! Can any one tell me what ensues if they don't ratify it? To begin with the same men or nearly the same set of men, are coming here to make another, and in what is it to differ? Does not their coming here involve another outlay of one hundred thousand dollars at the very outset. Meantime you are waiting, waiting for what? For men to come and invest their capital here, for emigrants to work your land, and for a sudden indefinite something to take the place of this terrible deadness and stagnation of all business.

What inducements can you offer? Can you say to the new comers that your lands and your crops will be protected? No you cannot, for only yesterday I heard a citizen advising a Northerner not to plant corn because it would be stolen before it could be harvested. And why stolen? To feed these hungry mouths who are driven to stealing and starvation because you cannot give them work. You will not vote for the Constitution you say, because it is giving the negro social equality.—There is an old adage that applies well here. "A man is known by the company he keeps," and perhaps another much older and less known, "a man will find his level." If a negro is socially your equal he will find you there, but not otherwise. It is a simple absurdity, talking such nonsense and you all know it. That because a man is black, it is no reason that he should be put off from the face of the earth. There should be standing room for them somewhere, and that they have behaved so well and so quietly through this whole contest is very convincing proof that they will still behave well. It lies with you to ask them into your houses or not, as you please; but that when schools are established for our white children, schools should be established for them also, that they should have an interest in the land in which they live, that they should be allowed to sit in judgment upon their own kind and class, are things the justice of which is so patent, that I cannot see why, with any right you can go as far as you do go, and deny them all their rights and all their hard-earned privileges. But to go back to that vexed question of public schools: Section 17 of the Constitution reads very plainly to this effect: "the General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact, that, &c." It does not say that they must necessarily go to the same school. That such ignorance as we have found heretofore in the colored people of the South, is to be mourned over, and provided against in a new Constitution, no one can for one moment, doubt, but it would be just as absurd to say that they must be educated up to the same tone as the whites, as that by giving them an education to keep them above the brutes, you are placing them upon a social equality with yourselves.

Society in a measure regulates itself, and will continue to do so if you will allow it. For years, the negroes, all grades and classes have been in familiar intercourse with yourselves and families. They have nursed your children, taken care of your homes, served by your side day by day, and never presumed upon it. Why should they now, when they have less such privileges than before?

At least do yourselves the justice to state the thing fairly, when you put it before those people who you know cannot read it for themselves.

You all talk so much of the taxation to come. Your debt all told is twenty millions. What is that to a prosperous State? A mere nothing, to be paid as easily when you are once back into the Union, as you now pay the *modicum* you do pay.

Vote the Constitution, elect your men to the Legislature, and if not quite what you would wish it, trust to what you hold up as an enlightened spirit to alter it, as the time may come.

* * *

The Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The election returns have all been received, excepting from Block Island. Burnside's majority is 4,309, which will be slightly increased.

The Republican candidates, were for governor, A. E. Burnside; lieut. governor, P. M. Stevens; secretary of State, J. T. Bartlett; attorney general, Willard Sayles; treasurer, Sam'l A. Parker. The Democratic candidates were, for governor, L. Pearce; lieut. governor, G. A. Durfee; attorney-general, G. N. Bliss; treasurer, James Atkins. For secretary of State there was no opposition candidate. The vote for Burnside last year was 7,372; for Pearce (Democrat) 3,178—Burnside's majority, 4,194. The returns so far received, therefore show a Republican gain of 116 in the present election.

Thomas Jenkins, a farmer living in Saco, Me., is 101 years old, and has lived in the same house 95 years.

From Washington.

Impeachment seems to be the all-absorbing question at Washington. Nothing else of interest.

The motion that Judge Chase had no right to give the casting vote was defeated by a vote of 21 to 27.

On the 1st inst., it was proven that Gen. Thomas said he intended to use force, and to break the door down; and that afterwards he said he was deterred from using force by his arrest.

Further evidence showed that, General Thomas said he intended applying to Gen. Grant for force to put him in possession.

On the 2d and 3d inst., impeachment developed nothing new.

On the 4th, Mr. Butler announced in behalf of the Managers, that they had closed the case, except cumulative evidence.

The defence asked adjournment until Thursday, to prepare and arrange evidence. Granted with but two dissenting voices.

APRIL was ushered in on Wednesday a week, originally the second in the Roman year, according to Plutarch, has its name from Aphrodite or Venus. In support of this it is asserted that in this month the women sacrificed in Aphrodite, and bathed on the first of it, with crowns of myrtle on their heads. This origin of the name is contradicted by others, who assert that the very sound of the term seems to dictate from *aperire* to *open*, because the spring having then attained its vigor, it *opens* and unfolds the blossoms of plants. From the time of Romulus, it has always been alloted thirty days, Numa in his alteration and revision of the calendar permitting it to remain unchanged. In adding two other months to the year, however, and in placing them first, April then became the fourth month instead of the second.

Keep it before the People

That there is no truth in the statement that, under the new Constitution, white children will be compelled to go to school with colored children. There will be seperate schools. The schools will be as nearly alike as possible. There will be white teachers for white children, and colored teachers for colored children. When a dollar is paid out for the white children a dollar will be paid out for the colored child, but the children of the two races will not be required to go to school together. The colored people are as much opposed to having the school together as the white people are.

The schools for the two races are seperate in the Northern States, in Western Virginia, and in Tennessee. The Freedman's Bureau, acting for the Government, has seperate schools.

The same is true as to the militia. The white and colored males will be enrolled together as they vote together, but they will be divided into seperate Companies and Regiments as they are divided by the Government. The white regiments will have white officers from corporal to Colonel, and the colored regiments will have colored officers from corporal to Colonel. Both race prefer that this should be so. But they will be drilled on the same parade ground, and they will fight, if war should come, under the same flag.

Gov. Holden and all the Republicans state these things every day on the stump, and what they say in this respect meets the warm and unanimous approval of the colored people. All the colored people ask is equality of political and civil rights. This they shall have at every hazard.—They shall enjoy the same rights as to schools with the whites, and the same rights as a portion of our arms-bearing population. But they do not seek, and never have sought to thrust themselves on, or to mix up with the whites.

The Constitution was not made for the rich or the poor, or the white, the black, the colored, or the tawney, but for the *whole* people. It could not be a free Constitution with color in it, or with provisions for any particular class of people. All the Rebel leaders wanted was to get the word *white* or *black* in the Constitution, so as to destroy the instrument. They could not get either of those words in it, because it was designed to protect the rights of all. They are now seeking to inflame the whites against the Contitution by the false cries above referred to. In making these statements about the schools and the militia they *know* they are stating what is not so. The Constitution itself gives the lie to these statements. Let the people read the Constitution and judge for themselves. Let them examine it carefully, and they will find that all these stories about the schools and the militia amount to nothing.

We find the following in a London paper. William VI, late King of England, when Duke of Clarence, and during his service off the Coast of Canada, made an excursion into upper Canada, and crossed over to the State of Vermont. He entered a talor's shop, and on seeing the tailor's wife, an exceedingly beautiful woman, he without ceremony ravished a kiss from the lady, and remarked "There, now, tell your country-women that the son of the King of England has kissed a Yankee tailor's wife." Unhappily for him, at that moment her husband, the tailor, appeared from the back room, and being a stout fellow, gave the scion of royalty a tremendous kick, and exclaimed, "There, go and tell your countrymen that a Yankee tailor has kicked the son of the King of England."

The Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, on his return from one of his first sessions of Congress, it is said invested his mileage money in land in that city. He has since sold portions of it for $400,000, and has $100,000 worth left.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—The April number of this valuable monthly contains interesting articles: "The Economy of Mixed or varied Food for Animals," "Poultry House," "Cure for Spavin and other diseases," "Shelter for Stock," "Adaptation of the Mountain regions of the South to Dairy Farming and Stock Breeding," "Prevention of disease in Animals," "Care of Stallions," "Spring Management of Calves," "Age of Sheep," "Plan for a Hog House," "Poultry Hints for April," "Rural Economy," "Breeding and rearing Colts," "Feeding Horses," "Cochin China Fowls," "The Mule," "Care and Management of Hogs," "Bee Keeping," "Hints for the Month," "Stable Economy," "Spring management of Colts," "Roup in Fowls, &c., &c. The rapid increase of the circulation of this popular Magazine has necessitated a change of location. Therefore our friends wishing specimen copies will please address

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

STATE NEWS.

A Terrible Conflagration.

Wadesboro, we learn, has been almost entirely destroyed; at least its business part.

On Wednesday night last a most destructive fire occurred at the Anson Hotel, and before assistance could be secured to check the ravages of the devouring element, it gained headway sufficient to cause the destruction of the Hotel, (owned and occupied by J. B. Burns,) together with the Court House, Jail, Post Office, *Argus* Printing Office and other buildings.

Four squares were swept by the flames, and the entire business part of the town is in ashes.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

FLAT SUNK—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—We learn that a flat loaded with guano, was sunk at the depot of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad on Friday night last. The guano was in transit, and its value estimated at $5,000. The loss we learn, falls upon the Company. After considerable effort the flat has been gotten up and it is thought probable that some portion of the guano may be saved.

Wilmington Journal.

MOUNTAIN CABBAGE.—Cabbage from Hickory Gap, Buncombe County, N. C., has appeared in the Raleigh market. As sugar is sweeter than sawdust, so this cabbage surpasses in beauty and flavor any ever before tasted in a turpentine country. We implore our mountain friends to send it down freely, for it has no rival in our market.—*Biblical Recorder.*

REVENUE SEIZURES.—The Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in Charlotte has seized three or four wagons loaded with whiskey within the last week or two, whose owners were attempting to avoid payment of the tax on liquor. "Honesty is the best policy."—*Char. Democrat.*

DAVIDSON.—The Conservatives of Davidson recently (says the *Old North State,*) held a convention at Lexington, and nominated the following ticket for the Legislature and Clerk of the Superior Court: For the Senate, Lewis Hanes; for the "House of Representatives," H. W. Brummel, and W. H. Badget, Esqrs., for Superior Court Clerk, H. N. Heitman.

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that the case of the State *vs.* W. F. Henderson was continued by the prosecution until the next term of the Court, and Henderson allowed to resume the practice of law in the meantime.—*North State.*

The Spring Fashions.

The designs and variations for spring costumes, though not altogether new, have been so little worn as to give them all the effect of entire novelty when seen upon the street.

The range for trimming seems to be on the increase. The skirts of dresses are now very much trimmed, especially upon the front. Small aprons, sashes, tunics and double skirts are all stimulated by trimming, giving fine effect to a single toilet, but producing overpowering results when a large number of ladies are assembled. Much trimming on rich dresses will be avoided, but what there is should be of the costliest character.

The trains will be somewhat shorter, though they still retain an enormous length. Silk velveteens, and speckled poplin are the favorite materials for suits. There is nothing prettier than dresses of these materials made short, the upper skirt rounded and the *Mary Antoinette fichu* knotted quaintly behind. Silk mantles and mantillas will be revived, particularly the scarf mantles, in silk trimmed with lace; but all independent outside garments, are, in a great measure, superseded by the costumes *en suite.*

In bonnets there is very little change, continuing small; and the ladies seem generally determined that they shall remain so as long as possible. If there has been any alteration, it has been a still further reduction in style. The *fanchon* has retained its popularity through all changes, and is to-day, with little modification and the addition of certain gold and steel ornaments, the most worn of any shape in vogue. The round hats have higher crowns than before.

For spring cloaks and Jackets there are various styles. The jacket most in vogue, and which is very stylish, forms a sort of basque, belted in the back, has open sleeves and an under cape or hood. It is worn with a double short skirt, the upper one rounded upon the sides, and edged with fringe the color of the suit; the jacket is also edged with fringe. The short, loose sacques and paletots are still worn *en suite,* particularly with suits of velveteen in brown or purple. Satin folds and chenille fringe are used in trimming, matching in color, and gilt buttons.

In London alone the average number of suicides per year, during the last seven years, has been 259, while the average per year throughout England, during five of these seven years, was 1,350. In the year 1865, 267 persons committed suicide in London. This is in the proportion of 1 to every 11,000 of the population of the city. In the same year there were in all England 1,392 suicides being 1 to every 15,000 of the entire population. In 1867 the suicidal mania was not so great only 260 Londoners having thus destroyed themselves.

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

The *Maine Farmer* says: "With the price of one cow a man can buy all the books of any value to him in the agriculture of the present day, and we have thought that many a farmer would be much better off if he would sell one cow and devote the proceeds towards forming a farmer's library. He would derive more happiness and more profit, in the long run from his books than from his cow. A man cannot afford to be very fogyish in farming at the present day."

The various species of maple are of great importance in bee culture, yielding pollen and honey abundantly. The Norway maple (*Aver platanotdes,*) which has been extensively introduced within the last twenty years as an ornamental shade tree, should be specially cherished by bee keepers, as coming into bloom early in April, and in southernly situations even in March. Its foliage is remarkably fine and abundant, and it retains its verdure longer than most other species.

The *Missouri Democrat* says:—"The movement of grain down the Mississippi to the various markets of the world goes steadily forward. A direct Liverpool order for 10,000 bags of white corn is now filling, and Messrs. Hole, Jones & Co., and Messrs. McFadden & Simmons, of Havana, Ill., have 50,000 bushels of No. 1 mixed en route for New York via New Orleans."

The *Hartford Times* of the 18th says:—"The flood in the meadows brings out thousands of muskrats from their hiding places, and scores of sportsmen have had great sport this week in shooting them as they go about. Many go out in boats. It is bang! bang! all day, and some lucky shooters bag thirty or forty a day. The skins sell for something—we believe twenty-cents."

According to statistics presented to the N. Y. Institute Farmers' Club, $30,000,000 worth of cattle die annually in the United States.

Wood ashes liberally applied to potato ground will add materially to its productive powers. The potato is a great absorber of potash.

A correspondent of the *Massachusettss Ploughman* writes: "My poultry account for 1867 is as follows: With twenty or thirty hens, I made the sum of $45 clear gain. Dr., $40 25. Cr., $94 25."

The farmers of Indiana who universally gave discouraging reports of the wheat crop prospect over the State a fortnight ago, now state that the fine rains and warm weather since then are bringing it forward remarkably, and in many places where they believed it entirely killed before.

The *Memphis Bulletin* of the 11th says: Many of the planters in the South are running to extremes on the cotton-growing subject. The true policy doubtless is to put in enough food, raise enough pork, have plenty of milk and eggs, then cotton may be put in with safety. If it pay well, so much gained; if not there is no distress on that account though there may be disappointment.

The exports of peanuts from Wilmington, N. C., from the crop of last season, will probably range from eighty-five to one hundred thousand bushels. Prior to the war the largest crop reached between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The yield of land suited to this crop varies from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, though there are many acres planted which fall far below the first figures.

A correspondent writing to the Nassau *Guardian* from Long Island (one of the Bahama group), under date of February 12, says: An insect very detrimental to the growth of cotton has made its appearance on this island, and has destroyed a large quantity of it. I am afraid that the growers are about to abandon the cultivation of cotton, as the price now got scarce repays the trouble of gathering it, viz: 1d. per lb. Some have already stopped.

It is a fact, says the *Mark Lane Express*, that all animals fatten faster in dimly-lighted places than the full light of day. This is well known in respect to fowls.—From experiments made with sheep, conclusions have been reached that in a dark shed, well ventilated and properly warm, they will make the most mutton from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stock of any kind. Fat is not with such the most important object in view.

A farmer of much skill and experience, says the *Mass. Ploughman*, gives it as his opinion that such a winter as we have been having is a natural prelude to an abundant fruit year. The ground has been steadily frozen, and covered with snow—free from the alternate freezings and thawing which are injurious to the trees, and weakening or destructive to the fruit buds.

The imports of eggs into great Britain amounted in four months ending April 30, 1867 to 142,220,760, as compared with 140,188,560 in the corresponding period of 1866, and 108,821,440 in the corresponding period of 1865. In April alone the prodigious number of 58,731,480 eggs was imported. The progress of egg imports has been extraordinary of late years, the number imported in 1866 having been 438,873,880, as compared with 365,013,280 in 1865, 335,298,240 in 1864, 266,929,680 in 1863, 232,321,200 in 1862, 203,313,360 in 1861, 167,595,400 in 1860, 148,631,000 in 1859, 135,685,000 in 1858, and 126,818,000 in 1857.

The Charleston *Courier* of March 12 says: Reliable reports from middle Carolina represent the fruit trees as universally backward this season, as up to the 8th of March they were not yet in blossom.—Heretofore it has not been an uncommon thing for them to be in full bloom in February. Even the plum shows no signs of flower, and therefore it is generally expected that this will be an abundant fruit year—by no means an unimportant item to a people anticipating a scarcity of food.

A. O. Cummings, Montepelier, Vt., owns a short-horned bull calf which, at 45 days old, weighed 305 pounds.

Ages of Animals.

The average of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hairs, 7 or 8 years; of rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exeeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf, 20; a fox, 14 to 16; lions are long lived, the one known by the name of Pompey lived to the age of 70; elephants have been known, it is asserted, to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 20; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 to 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years; the dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens frequently reach the age of 100; swans have been known to live 300 years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long lived; a tortoise has been known to live 107.

A List of Letters remaining in the P. O. at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1868.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mariah Barrath, Mrs. Elisha Bound, Miss Leta Crawford, Miss Elizabeth A. Daniel, Mrs. Sarah Fetter, Miss Sallie Gowman, Miss Aggie Henderson, Miss Elizabeth Krieger, Mrs. P. M. Lawrence, Mrs. Lottie Noles, Miss Mary Peddicord, Miss Charlotte Reich, Miss Jannette Reich, Miss Susan M. Spach, Miss Jane Speers, Miss Leannah Shouse, Miss Mary E. Venable, Miss M. Warner, Miss Mary Willington.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

R. A. Barrow, Wm. C. Blackburn, N. A. Boyden, John Branaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. E. Clayton, N. T. Fetter, William Gibbons, J. S. Gordnur, W. L. Haupt, L. B. Henden, Joseph Hill, John A. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Edy Jones, J. D. Muller, Peter Prengle, N. M. Rawls, Tyre W. Reynolds, Ben Rhoades, Iverson Smith, J. Turnipseed, Johnson Vest, N. G. Whittington, Thos. Willingham.

Sheriff Thomas, of Pickens District, in South Carolina, sold last week several tracts of land, arrearages of taxes, at the following ruinous prices for each entire parcel: Three hundred and sixty acres for $36, two hundred for $29, one hundred and fifty for $47, three hundred for $21, ninety for $14, two hundred for $10, one hundred for $10, one hundred for $9, and sixty acres for $11 20. Money must be scarce or land plentiful, where a large farm will bring no more at auction than a coat or a pair of pantaloons.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, stated in Congress the other day, that at present the expense annually of each soldier in the army was $2000, and nearly $2,000,000 for each regiment the total cost being about $100,000,000 a year for an army of 50,000 men. The Senator urged that, with proper management, the army expense could be cut down forty millions a year, and in this matter the tax payers are deeply interested, and should urge rigid economy.

THE LIQUOR TAX—MODIFICATION.—It will be seen from the following paragraph from General Orders, No 63, issued on the 30th ult., that Gen. Canby has directed that whenever it is certified by the proper persons that sufficient provision is made for the poor without the proceeds of the Liquor Tax that the amount collected therefrom shall be turned over to the Literary Fund:

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders, No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquors, &c., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the license as aforesaid are not needed it shall be the duty of the Post Commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Information has been received at the office of Internal Revenue, from Assessor Spencer, 4th Kentucky district, giving unfavorable accounts of affairs in that vicinity. The officers of Internal Revenue have had much difficulty in transacting the business of the Government, owing to the opposition of lawless characters. The violators of the law have gone so far as to appear in posted notices, at various public places, warning Internal Revenue officers that they will be severely dealt with if they persist in transacting business. The company of infantry stationed near the place of these disturbances is considered insufficient for the thorough enforcement of the law, and a force of cavalry has been asked for.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

Carrots are specially recommended for horses as favorable to the assimilation and digestion of other food.

An apiarian in the lower Virginia Valley, Jefferson county, got 1,500 lbs. of honey last season from 50 stands. It sold for $450.

From experiments made during three seasons, it is found that on an average, 4½ gallons of maple sap will make one pound of sugar.

MARRIED:

In this county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. C. Patterson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SANDFORD FOLTS, of Davidson County, and Miss ELIZA SPACH, daughter of Jacob Spach, of Forsyth County.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: SEC. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Republican State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
W. W. HOLDEN,
OF WAKE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
OF BURKE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
H. J. MENNINGER,
OF CRAVEN.

FOR TREASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS,
OF GASTON.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENDERSON ADAMS,
OF DAVIDSON.

FOR SUP. OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN,
OF WAKE.

Republican State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges,
RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.
WILLIAM B. RODMAN, of Beaufort,
ROBERT P. DICK, of Guilford,
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham,
E. G. READE, of Person.

Superior Court Judges,
First District,
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

Second District,
EDMOND W. JONES.
of Washington.

Third District.
CHARLES R. THOMAS,
of Craven.

Fourth District,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL, JR.,
of Brunswick.

Fifth District,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District,
SAMUEL W. WATTS,
of Martin.

Seventh District,
A. W. TOURGEE,
of Guilford.

Eighth District,
DARIUS H. STARBUCK,
of Forsyth.

Ninth District,
GEORGE W. LOGAN,
of Rutherford.

Tenth District,
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District,
J. L. HENRY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District,
RILEY H. CANNON,
of Jackson.

Republican Congressional Ticket:

First District,
JOHN R. FRENCH,
of Chowan.

Second District,
DAVID HEATON,
of Craven.

Third District,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.
OF RICHMOND.

Fourth District,
JOHN T. DEWEESE,
of Wake.

Fifth District,
ISRAEL G. LASH,
of Forsyth.

Sixth District,
CALVIN C. COWLES,
of Wilkes.

Seventh District,
ALEXANDER H. JONES,
of Buncombe.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 10, 1868.

Bacon, 15 cts. cash, 16 cents trade,
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 75 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 75 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 23 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 cents.
CORN, $1 00 @ $1 10
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 to $6 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Feathers 40 cents.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 18½; clarified 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Soap, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 35lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lb

A CARD.

STOKES COUNTY, March 27th, 1868.

I find since my return home, that a report is in circulation that I boarded with a negro while in Raleigh, and that I voted for social equality with negroes, and for white and colored children to go to the same school together, and for white and black to muster in the same company, &c., &c., all of which is a base lie.

And it is further reported that I invited a negro to come to see one of my daughters; and that I should have said that I had as soon a negro would come to see my daughters as a white man, &c.

The author of the above scandalous reports I denounce and brand as a low-bred black-hearted liar and scoundrel.

R. F. PETREE.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday, the 6th of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$63,882 10
U. S. Bonds Deposited,	84,000 00
Premiums,	2,000 00
Cash Items,	3,323 51
Current Expenses,	518 81
Due from National Banks,	42,610 54
Cash, National Bank Notes,	2,963 00
" Legal Tender "	10,000 00
" Fractional Currency,	970 93
Total,	210,268 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	2,200 00
Circulation,	30,000 00
Individual Deposites,	29,791 02
U. S. Deposits,	41,670 99
Profit and Loss,	6,006 28
Total,	210,268 89

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	*Stationery,*
Boots and Shoes,	*Hats & Caps,*
Groceries,	*Drugs & Dyes,*
Paints,	*Oils,*
Crockery Ware, &c.	

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868. 33..tf.

LOOK OUT!

I have received the Annual Lists of Internal Revenue, and hold them ready for payment.

All who wish to avoid the payment of cost will conduct themselves accordingly.

I will attend at the following times and places for the collection of the same, viz:

At Brietz's Hotel, Salem, on the 25th of April, 1868,
At Danbury, on the 27th of April, "
At Mt. Airy, on the 29th of April, "

And I would remind all who are in arrears that the same must be paid forthwith, *if not sooner.*

JOB WORTH, *Dep'y Col'r.*
April, 10th, 1868. 33-4t.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 262 Baltimore Street,
(*Opposite Hanover.*)
BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

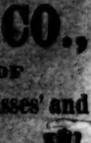
Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27–3m

Boots & Shoes Repaired,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,



IN THE BASEMENT OF DR ZEVELY'S HOUSE, ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE SALEM HOTEL, by
JOSEPH KNAUSE.
Terms Cash. mar. 20–tf

Just Received,
MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
and EASTER BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

W. F. CARMICHAEL,
AT COOPER'S OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.,
KEEPS constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at short notice,
DOORS,
SASH,
BLINDS, &c.

☞ He will make contracts and erect Wooden Buildings of every variety and style. Also repairs done at short notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts standing over 6 months.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 28. 1m.pd.

VOGLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 34-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &C.,
Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 13, 1868. 2-

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public. A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 2-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road, just chartered by the Convention, are now open in the town of Salem, N. C., at the store of E. A. VOGLER, Esq., and in the town of Winston N. C., at the store of P. A. WITAKER, Esq., and will be kept open for the space of thirty (30) days from this date, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

I. G. LASH,	Commissioners for Salem, N. C.
E. A. VOGLER,	
H. W. FRIES,	
THOS. J. WILSON,	Commissioners for Winston, N. C.
JOSEPH MASTEN,	
P. A. WILSON,	

March 13, 1868. 29-4t

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.
(AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
And Merchandise Generally.

AGENTS FOR FRIES'
Cotton Yarn, Woolen Cloths, and Cedar Falls Sheeting.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest prices the market will justify.
Salem, N. C. Jan, 24th 1868. 22.t

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM
Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.
J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

WAGON FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a second-hand strong two-horse wagon, in good order, cheap.
FRANKLIN SPACH.
Forsyth Co., Feb. 18, 1868. 26-tf

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

Book on Hop Culture,
and a treatise on Domestic Poultry.....40c.
For at Sale BLUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.
L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge,* all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

TI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*
September, 13, 1867. 4.tf

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,
AND
a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash.
All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. MICKEY'S Store.
A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16–tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants.
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1–1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as
CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,
at short notice and at low prices.
Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.
I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,
The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct, 1867. 8.tf

Berkley, Millar &Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS &NOTIONS
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Zevely's Drug Store.
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,
which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.
☞ Call at the Post-Office Building.
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

BOOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for your books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

A NEW STOCK
OF
School Books!
JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.
Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
BENGER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Tapes, Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

CHOICE
FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home,
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.	

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ever offered to the public in this place.
A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History, Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.
American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiz, Hasewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year. Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art,* and *Amusement,*—and must continue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.
The gallon, 231 cubic inches.
The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
6 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
AT BLUM'S.

THE
People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.
L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES,
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed
FOR SALE AT
VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m.